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Forewings large and broad, costa straight on the basal half, but beyond much curved, so that the wing is falcate; outer edge more deeply excavated than in *Bunæa*. Hind wings much more rounded at the apex and inner edge *distinctly produced into a rounded lobe*, which projects slightly inward. The hind wings do not reach the end of the abdomen, having nearly the same relative length as in *Bunæa*.

Venation: The present genus differs remarkably from *Bunæa* in Vein II_1 (first subcostal), arising opposite the middle of the discal cell, and within the origin of the common stalk of veins III_1 , III_2 (or subcostal branches 5 and 6). In the hind wings the discal cell is shorter and wider than in *Bunæa*, and the hind edge of the wing is much more elongated, as also vein VII. There are minor differences in the venation, which can only be shown by figures.

Markings: A very small half round transparent discal spot on the forewings; on those of the hinder pair a very large ocellus, which is nearly opaque, and larger than in *Bunæa*. The discal spots of both wings are represented beneath by a sort of rosette.

THE LARVA OF HOMOPTERA EDUSA.

BY WILLIAM BEUTENMÜLLER.

Head rounded, flat and concave in front; pinkish and thickly covered with whitish markings in form of irregular spots and stripes which are contiguous; on each side in front is a brown black, irregular vertical band, on which are placed clusters of minute whitish dots on top. Body color whitish, thickly covered with black and fleshy brown irrorations, giving it a dark gray appearance. Along each side of the back is a broad, irregular shade line, and another on each side along the spiracles; a bright orange mark above, on the junctions of the fourth and fifth segment, and a smaller one on the fifth and sixth segments. The eleventh segment is elevated, with two blunt tubercular-like processes, edged with pale ochreous. Tubercles small. Underside sordid white with pinkish dots and a black patch on each segment from the first to ninth, thence continued as a broad band to the last segment. Thoracic feet translucent white, marked with pink. Abdominal legs translucent greenish white, dotted with pinkish. The body gradually becomes wider towards the last segments. Length, 55 mm.

Food-plant: Willow.

In general appearance this larva looks very much like that of a *Catocala* and may be readily known by the orange patches on the junctions of the fourth, fifth, and fifth and sixth segments.